

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, APRIL 19. 1736.

No. 253.

The Decree of the Imperial Commission which accompanied the Preliminaries of the Peace lately communicated to the Diet of the Empire at Ratisbon, is so important a Piece, and contains so evident a Confutation of some impudent Assertions and vile Insinuations of the Craftsman, that 'tis thought fit to insert it at Length.



JOSEPH WILLIAM ERNEST, Prince Landgrave of Furstenberg, Count of Heiligenberg and Werdenberg, Landgrave of Baar, Lord of Haussen, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Privy Counsellor, and his Chief Commissioner to the Diet of Ratisbon, &c. gives this Note to their Excellencies the Counsellors, Ambassadors and Envys of the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, here assembled.

'Tis well known to all Mankind, by what has already happened, how much his Imperial Majesty has had it at Heart, ever since his Accession to the Empire, not only to restore the General Tranquillity of Europe, but chiefly to establish the particular Tranquillity of the Holy Roman Empire; and that his Imperial Majesty, for attaining to Views so beneficial, has often postponed the Interests of his Sacred Person, and the indisputable Rights of the most Serene Family of Austria. He remembers also with how much Respect and Generosity the Empire approv'd of the Preliminaries that were settled at Raßadt in the Beginning of the Year 1714, for putting the shortest Period to the Calamities of War, which were every Day overwhelming our Dear Country. The Affairs which were then the principal Subject of Negotiation related immediately to the Empire; and as never was and will be the constant Intention of his Imperial Majesty, not only to preserve, but also effectually to maintain the Rights and Liberties of the States of the Empire, founded upon its Laws and Constitution, his Majesty heartily wished he could have engaged the States to have participated in the said Negotiation at the Beginning of it, if it had been feasible without prejudicing his own Interest and Security, and, by consequence, the publick Welfare of the States, which is inseparable from his own. But the States of the Empire perceiving from the very first Moment that the thing was neither convenient nor practicable, not only return'd their sincere Thanks to the Emperor for the Paternal Care which his Majesty manifested upon that Occasion, but authoriz'd him to conclude the Treaty of Peace in form, and desired him withal to recommend the Care of the Interests of the Empire to the Ministers and Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, whom his Majesty had nominated for bringing the Work of Peace to a Consummation; which being faithfully performed by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Baden in Ergaw, the Empire again return'd its Thanks to the Emperor on the 9th of October 1714: And 'twas for the same Reason, that on the 9th of December 1722, the Empire gave its Consent to what his Imperial Majesty demanded, with regard to the 9th Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and at the same time desir'd the Emperor to conclude a Peace with Spain on that Foundation.

'Twas nothing but the sincere Desire the Emperor always had to remove every thing which had a Tendency to disturb the publick Tranquillity, that prevailed with his Imperial Majesty to sacrifice every thing to that Consideration, from time to time, that he could possibly give up without prejudicing the Dignity and Prerogatives of the Empire.

Nevertheless the Consequence did not answer his Imperial Majesty's Hopes, tho' it might have been very well expected, from the then Situation of Affairs after what had been done, and 'tis probable his Designs would have been crown'd with all the desired Success, if some Persons who love to embroil Affairs, and only seek to fish in troubled Waters, had not found Means to foment a mutual Disput on both Sides, by finisht Interpretations and false Insinuations.

But his Majesty's Inclination and Endeavour for preserving and maintaining the Peace, were not greater than his Resolution and Efforts to carry on

the late War, after it was declared against him; notwithstanding the Number and Power of the Crown'd Heads confederated against him, and notwithstanding the then well-known Circumstances both of the Emperor and Empire. This Justice cannot be denied to his Imperial Majesty, that for the Support and Defence of the Empire, he has not only employ'd a greater Number of his Forces than he was bound to do by common Engagement; but made greater Efforts than any of his Predecessors to remove the Calamities of War from his faithful States of the Empire, who have therefore no Reason to blame him for what happen'd. But by the Blessing of Divine Providence, those Calamities have had a much shorter Duration than usual. In order to bring about this good Work, the famous Plan of Pacification was propos'd by the Two MARITIME POWERS: The Declaration made thereupon in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, left no room to doubt of his sincere Desire of Peace; and the Court of France, which had some Proofs before-hand of his Imperial Majesty's Equity and Sincerity, having the same earnest and sincere Desire to see an End put to the Troubles, the said Plan has contributed not a little to the Reconciliation of the contending Parties. But such were then the Circumstances of Affairs, that the Success of the Negotiations depended almost intirely on the Secrecy with which they were managed: And whoever does but consider all those Circumstances, and the Situation which the general Affairs of Europe then stood in, must needs own, that had not the Treaty been carried on very privately, it would have been impossible to have brought the great Work of Peace to its present Maturity, which could not be delay'd ever so little, without rendering the Treaty liable to be interrupted and puzzled, if not intirely quash'd, by a hundred different Accidents, as impossible to foresee as to prevent.

As his Imperial Majesty could not be ignorant how sincerely and fervently the well-affected Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire wished for the solid Re-establishment of a desirable and lasting Peace, he has been the more careful to answr their Desires and Wishes in that Respect, and has directed Affairs in such a Manner, that, on the one hand, the Dignity and Prerogatives of the Empire may suffer no Prejudice from it; and that, on the other, no Door may be opened for an Inlet to other mischievous Consequences by an unfeasable Precipitancy.

The Preliminaries of Peace that have been agreed

on to reciprocal Satisfaction, and of which an intire

Copy is herewith communicated to the Empire, are

almost IN EVERY THING conformable to the Plan

projected by the two Maritime Powers; and what is

thereto added with regard to the Dutches of Lorraine

and Bar, is likewise founded on their Approbation,

given both before and since.

As to the necessary Consent of the Empire, the same Precautions have been taken on that Head, as were taken at the settling of the Preliminaries of Raßadt, and the Quadruple Alliance; so that all the Duties of the Emperor are hereby discharged in their utmost Latitude, and to the greatest Perfection, forasmuch as the Circumstances of that Time ought not to be put in the least Degree of Comparison with those of the present Juncture; and what in the former appeared convenient, must in the latter be thought indispensably necessary.

According to this new System, the Rights of the Empire, with regard to the Dutches of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, are not exposed to the same Hazards as heretofore; so that the Security which the Empire gains in that Respect, is visibly more

than an Equivalent for the Prejudice it may suffer

by parting with some small Dependencies on the Empire to France; and the rather, because his Imperial

Majesty, for preventing any Inconveniences that the same may be attended with hereafter, has not only

taken special Care to obtain all the Assurances imaginable from the most Christian King, that France shall

never concern herself, in any Measure, in the Affairs

of the Empire, nor form any Pretension against the

Members or States of the Empire, under the Pretence

of Re-union or Dependency. But his Imperial Majesty's Foresight has extended still farther, by guard-

ing against Inconveniences that may happen with regard to the small Tract of Country yielded to France, which is intermixed with the Dominions of the Empire, and which might give the States Umbrage; for he has even engaged France to promise that she will behave amicably towards the States of the Empire, whose Territories happen to be inclofed by those of her Dominion.

On the other hand, the Empire is relieved from a considerable Part of its former Engagements, by what has been regulated, as well with regard to the Nature and Situation of the Countries stipulated in the Preliminaries, as because the Guaranty of France is added to so many others, and because not only the good Faith of that Crown, but its own Interests, demand the punctual Performance of it; so that for the future a durable Tranquillity may be expected on a solid Foundation.

As to the Advantages granted to the King of Sardinia, the Right of the Emperor and Empire are, in this Respect, preserved intire, and his Imperial Majesty, such is his natural Love of Justice, has not only taken upon himself to satisfy those who are now in Possession of the Tracts called Langbes, but moreover very well remembers, and has Regard to the Hopes, Promises, and even the *Concessions* heretofore frequently granted to the House of Savoy, particularly by the Emperors Ferdinand II. and Leopold of glorious Memory; so that Complaints might have been expected from the Empire, rather than its Consent, if such Trifles ever had, or did now retard the Conclusion of the Peace.

This being the true State of Affairs, his Imperial Majesty hopes, that the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire will gratefully acknowledge his paternal Cares manifested on this Occasion, which have had a View to nothing, thro' the whole Course of the Negotiation, but the general Good of the Country; and that they will the more chearfully give their Consent to the Preliminaries, because 'tis manifest, that the Emperor has not once aimed, thro' the whole Course of the Affair, to do any Prejudice to the Empire; but that, on the contrary, his Majesty has constantly assur'd the States, as he does hereby declare in the most solemn Manner, that he will inviolably preserve the States of the Empire in the secure Enjoyment, both now and hereafter, of all their Rights of Suffrage at the Negotiations of Peace, *ex formâ Re-publicâ*, according to the Peace of Westphalia, and other fundamental Constitutions of the Empire; and that his Imperial Majesty would not demand of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, the same Power which was granted him in 1714, for the Conclusion of the Peace in Form, if he was not fully persuad'd, that 'tis for the Interest of the Empire, much more now than it was at that Time, to have Recourse to the shortest Method of Negotiation, without prejudicing, at the same time, the aforesaid Rights of the Empire's Suffrage. His Imperial Majesty wishes for nothing more than forthwith to receive the Accession of the Allies of France, as well as her Declaration with regard to the speedy Evacuation of the Empire (which Declaration is just brought to Vienna by the Minister of France) that he may see the Work of Peace, not only so well establish'd as to leave no room to doubt of it, but also, that, at the same time as his Majesty addresses this Decree of Commission to the Empire, which has been only deferred upon that Account, he may have the Satisfaction to see the Empire in the Enjoyment of the first Fruits of the Re-establishment of the Tranquillity.

Besides the Sacrifices made by his Imperial Majesty for the Publick Peace, that which the Duke of Lorraine makes is so notorious, that his Highness would surely never have consented to it, if his Desire of seeing the faithful States of the Empire the sooner delivered from all the Calamities of War, had not prevailed with him beyond all other Considerations: And Justice and Equity demand that this Prince should not thereby be deprived of his Right of voting in the General Assembly of the Empire.

In fine, as 'tis manifest that 'tis of infinite Importance to the Empire, and in particular to the faithful Cities and States that are most exposed on the



Frontier, that every thing which has been stipulated, be forthwith executed; and particularly that the Fortresses of the Empire which are still in the Power of France, may be forthwith evacuated and restored, which will partly depend on the speedy Resolution and Consent of the Empire, his Imperial Majesty makes no doubt that the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, out of their Zeal for the true Welfare of their Country, will see the Necessity of deliberating without Delay upon this important Affair, and take an unanimous Resolution agreeable to the Occasion. Done at Ratisbon the 25th of March, 1736. Sign'd, JOSEPH Prince of FURSTEMBERG.

Paris, April 5. O. S. Is the Accession of the Court of Spain delivered in Form? Are the Broils between Spain and Portugal in a fair Way of Accommodation? Is the Dutchy of Lorain absolutely delivered up, and put into the Hands of France? Will the first Article of the Preliminaries take place in the Manner agreed on at the Court of Vienna? Will the Empire give its Consent to them purely and simply, in Conformity to the Decree of Commission? Will the other Powers guarantee every thing that has been concluded by the Emperor and the most Christian King, without Restriction? Will Spain sincerely lay down her Arms? These are the Questions about which our Politicians, by whom they are much canvassed, are, at present, very much divided. The only Thing certain is, that all or most of these Conditions must precede a general Pacification.

L O N D O N .

On Saturday last Mr. Compton Morris, who made an Information some few Days ago against Mrs. Benfield for wearing a Chints Callico, for which, upon Conviction, she paid him five Pounds, pursuant to Act of Parliament; made one against the Hon. the Lady Charlotte Beauclair, from whom he likewise received five Pounds; both these Convictions were made before Col. Deveil, who, that the Ladies may not be caught in the same Trap, has sent us this A count.

To-morrow the Royal Yachts are to sail for Holland, to wait for the Princes of Saxe Gotha.

Yesterday their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Chandos were presented to their Majesties at St. James's, on their Nuptials, and were most graciously received.

Last Friday the Books and Money were sent to Chatham to pay the Wages due to the Companies of the following of his Majesty's Ships, viz. the Somerset to the 31st of January 1735; the 1st and Fly Sloops to the 31st of December 1735.

This Day William Osbaldeston, Esq; will take his Seat in the House of Commons, as Member of Parliament for the Borough of Scarborough.

On Monday last came on an Election for Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, when Mr. Holmes, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Burnaby, and Mr. Milburn, were chose.

Last Thursday Night died at her House in Conduit-street, near Hanover-square, Madam Vyner, Relict of the late Robert Vyner, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Lincoln.

Last Friday the Lady of the Right Honourable the Lord Polworth, Member of Parliament for Berwick, was safely delivered of a Son, at his House in Saville-row.

Yesterday their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the two eldest Princesses, went to the Royal Chapel at St. James's, and heard divine Service performed by the Lord Bishop of Chichester; and the Duke of Portland carried the Sword of State.

Last Saturday Henry Fleming was committed to Newgate by Justice Farmer, for stealing out of a Shop in Whitechapel 10 Pair of Buck-Skin Breeches, Value Ten Pound.

B A N K R U P T S .

George Large, of Swaffham in the County of Norfolk, Vintner and Victualler.

Joseph Turner, now, or late of Bristol, Chapman.

William Whelpdale, of Penrith, in the County of Cumberland, Maltster.

Saturday Bank Stock was 148 1-4th. India 176. South Sea 98 1-4th. Old Annuity 112 3-8ths for the Opening. New ditto 110 7-8ths. Three per Cent Annuity 104 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th. to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 107. London Assurance 14 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 61. 12. to 2s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 52. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 16s. Prem.

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